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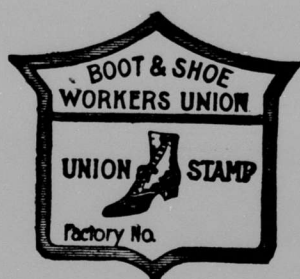
LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—June 25, 1915.

ALLIED CRAFTS CONVENTION.
LEGAL FRATERNAL INSURANCE.
LINDSEY ARRESTED FOR CONTEMPT.
MUST DISMISS CHASE.
THE "EXAMINER" AND LIARS.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO
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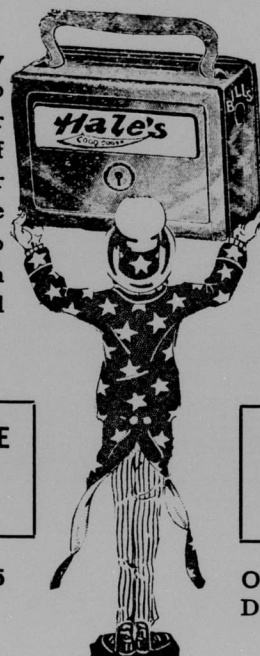
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The Allied Crafts' Convention



It is seldom that organized workers of the West have had such good opportunity to study and understand the methods of the leaders of our great international organizations as during the convention of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders which came to a close last Friday evening in the Civic Auditorium in this city.

It was a convention replete with sharp and decisive parliamentary combats, lavish social entertainment, and the final enactment of substantial legislation in the interest of the allied crafts.

After a splendid ceremonial opening, there followed one day of storm and excitement, after which the rest of the convention was spent in earnest work, winding up with a perfect shower of good feeling and expressions of mutual esteem.

When Chairman Michael Canny presented President Edward Flore with a gavel of California redwood, neither he nor the opposition delegates expected immediately to receive a warning that unless the minority bowed completely to the will of the majority as personified in the presiding officer, short shrift would be made of the opposition.

Under such conditions, it need occasion no surprise that no segregation delegate was appointed on either the committee on credentials or on the committee on rules and order of business. Nor need one wonder why the president refused to recognize delegates raising points of order, or why he ignored requests for information concerning the methods of transacting business. It seemed that on the main question before the convention, relating to segregation of the allied crafts into separate internationals, the majority was very reluctant to be put on record. According to the rules of the convention, it required a majority vote of the delegates to obtain a roll-call. An entire day was used up in establishing this fact. After the minority understood the situation it subsided gracefully, and the rest of the time of the convention was devoted to the consideration of the various proposals for legislation affecting the vital interests of the membership.

The following is a brief resume of the action of the convention on important propositions, which in cases of adoption become the law of the international union sixty days after the adjournment of the convention.

Committee on Asiatics recommended adoption of a resolution fining members for patronizing any establishment owned or operated in part by Asiatics, forbidding members to work with Asiatics, and that no house card, button or emblem be displayed in places where Asiatics are working. After lengthy debate the resolution was adopted, but leaving the enforcement of the provision relating to working with Asiatics in the hands of the local union involved and the local joint executive board.

Convention adopted a resolution establishing minimum monthly dues as follows: Male members, \$1; female members, 75 cents.

Convention approved the method of employing legislative agents to oppose attempts to enact sumptuary legislation.

Convention went on record in favor of local unions establishing a sick benefit fund, under the principle of an equal amount of dues entitling a member to an equal amount of benefits.

Section 24 of the International constitution, relating to dual clubs and unions, occasioned an extensive debate. It was the general sense that the section should remain on the books; that its enforcement is a local question, and that locals enforcing it are entitled to financial assistance from the international union.

The convention refused to change the system of voting on local joint boards.

A resolution was adopted compelling local unions to audit their books quarterly and to file a copy of the audit with the general president within thirty days after the expiration of each quarter.

Holders of traveling cards failing to deposit same within sixty days after issue may be fined instead of being suspended.

Convention went on record forbidding any higher initiation fee than \$50.

Convention refused to adopt a resolution interpreting the constitution as offering no obstacle to segregation, whenever accomplished in conformity with the laws of the A. F. of L.

Salaries of the general president and the general secretary-treasurer were increased from \$200 and \$225 to \$225 and \$250, respectively.

Convention went on record as opposed to the licensing of cooks or other crafts affiliated with the international union.

On recommendation of the committee on resolutions, the general executive board was instructed to make a special effort to organize all the crafts in Chicago.

A resolution introduced by delegates from Seattle sought to instruct the delegates to the A. F. of L. convention to put that body on record in favor of securing the shorter workday by legislative enactment. After some fireworks by delegates from Washington, the secretary moved to amend the resolution by instructing the delegates to support the declaration on the subject adopted by the Seattle convention of the A. F. of L. The convention adopted the amendment by a vote of 97 to 82.

A number of resolutions were adopted in the interest of the crafts in opposition to prohibition, and numerous suggestions made to enlist the support of the labor movement on the question.

The committee on ways and means recommended, and the convention adopted, a suggestion that local unions set aside a part of their income as a convention fund, for the purpose of sending delegates to the conventions.

The officers submitted voluminous reports covering all matters of general interest, and containing numerous proposals for legislation, which latter were presented and favored by the respective committees to which they were referred. The convention concurred in all such proposals.

The incumbent officers were all re-elected. The only opposition manifested was in the case of a vice-president from California and the woman vice-president from Chicago. Local dissatisfaction accounts in each case for the said opposition, but the result was never in doubt, as the said officers had the united support of the administration.

It is apparent that the segregation sentiment has received its final quietus. This is due mainly to a change of sentiment among the bartenders, who at previous conventions have been the mainstay of that movement. At this convention the policy was favored mainly by culinary unions, who are but recent converts, and who favored it simply from motives of sympathy for bartenders who claim to have been roughly handled by the men at the helm. Of course, if the bartenders have experienced a change of heart in regard to segregation, it is manifest that there is no longer any inducement for culinary workers to sacrifice themselves and their own best interests for the sake of the bartenders. Hence, it is expected that future conventions of this international union will become a unit on matters of fundamental policy, and that there exists no longer any divided sentiment on the subject of segregating the allied crafts.

LEGAL FRATERNAL INSURANCE.

By Richard Caverly.

The valuation test of fraternal life insurance will come in California on December 31, 1917. It is safe to say very few of the most prominent fraternal insurance orders will prove solvent. Few of the great number of fraternal members understand or appreciate what this test means to them.

Until experience demonstrates the fallacy of ideas now held by millions of fraternal members about life insurance, it seems it is folly to be wise. They seem to think that an order is solvent as long as it paid maturing claims, and point to \$5,000,000 assets, not thinking of the \$200,000,000 insurance obligations to be paid, within the next fifty years.

The average business man knows that to create future liabilities without sufficient provision for meeting them at maturity is in itself an act of insolvency, but the business man will join a fraternal order with only \$5,000,000 assets, with \$200,000,000 insurance liability, paying only \$12 per year, age 36, for \$1000 insurance, thinking he has reliable insurance, and that the rates will never be increased.

One of the prominent orders doing business in this State boasts of its reserve fund of \$6,880,045, with insurance liabilities of \$180,324,400. It charges for \$1000 insurance only \$12 a year, age 36. According to insurance calculations the limit of life is age 96. The total that would be paid to that age would be only \$720; this organization has on hand now, to protect each \$1000 insurance \$26. Surely this society will be unable to stand the test, when examined by the commissioner of insurance, under the new law. It raised its rates last year to all new members, but they are yet below the standard set by the National Fraternal Congress.

In contrast with the above society I will mention one of the solvent fraternal, of Atlanta, Ga. It charges for \$1000, age 36, \$21.86 annually, \$9.86 per year more for \$1000 than the other society. They have \$52 to protect each \$1000 insurance, against only \$26 for the other society. A man in the latter, paying \$21.86 annually from age 36 to age 96 would pay \$1311.60. Can there be any doubt about the solvency of such an order? This is the difference between adequate and inadequate rates for \$1000 insurance in a number of fraternal orders. Some of the most prominent societies have only from \$10 to \$25 to protect each \$1000 insurance, with rates far below the standard. Valuation is the sign-post which indicates the direction in which a fraternal, with inadequate rates for life insurance is traveling.

While mathematical science enters into the making of a valuation, and mortality is an important factor in the calculation, there is nothing in the thing itself to tax the intelligence of the average man.

Valuation is simply striking a balance between the income and the outgo of the society with its members, who must pay and whose beneficiaries must receive a money consideration, provided for in the policy of insurance, with certain limitations provided for also in the contract of all fraternal insurance orders, that very few of the members ever read, or understand.

There is no limit to the assessments that may be levied under the terms of the society contract. A man may pay twenty assessments in a year, but falling down on the twenty-first he would lose his insurance. As a matter of fact there is no absolute obligation when a man signs an application for fraternal or commercial assessment insurance on the part of the society.

Leaving out the interest factor entirely the problem would be simple. Say a society engages to pay \$10,000,000 in the course of fifty years, to its members; its annual income from its members is \$100,000, which in fifty years would aggregate only \$5,000,000.

If the entire \$10,000,000 is to be paid in fifty years the society, if it is solvent, must have on hand the difference or \$5,000,000, otherwise it is insolvent. At least this is the way an expert would figure the solvency or insolvency of a bank, or other business concern.

The actual calculation in life insurance is more complex than this, but space does not allow us to consider in detail the method employed by an actuary. Valuation is a scientific way of ascertaining whether or not a society will be able to pay all that it has contracted for out of what it has and is to receive from its members in the future, if the rates of assessments are not up to the standard, as the laws of mortality demand, it is insolvent. The net monthly rate for \$1000 insurance recommended by the National Fraternal Congress, with four per cent interest, below which will cause insolvency in any fraternal, or assessment company, is, age 21, 93 cents; age 30, \$1.22; age 35, \$1.45; age 40, \$1.76; age 45, \$2.16; age 50, \$2.71; no part of these rates can be used for operation or management of the society without causing insolvency. The very name of assessment insurance determines its real character. Any one who in old mining stock craze got his eye-teeth cut, learned the difference between assessable and non-assessable stock, usually through a most disastrous experience with the former.

The owners of assessable stock could be assessed without limit until he lost his stock. The writer lost his life insurance the same way. There is no limit to the number of assessments that may be imposed in any assessment or fraternal order. The policy or by-laws of the society provide for it. If you don't believe it, read the policy. It used to be a popular saying among the boys of a generation or two ago: "Winners first, losers last." That seems to apply to fraternal or assessment life insurance, with inadequate rates. If ever there was a game in which winning was supremely easy at first, it was the assessment game. The losing stage comes later, and then the winnings are wiped out by losses.

Many examples of insurance that was absurdly cheap at first and absolutely dear at last are obtainable a plenty from the records, all from one cause, too low rates. One very prominent fraternal, now seemingly in a very good financial condition,—from the viewpoint of its members—with assets of \$12,507,171.41, January, 1915. The records show a member joined the order at age 57 and died at age 88. This certificate was for \$3000 and the assessments he paid in amounted to \$2945.72. The record does not show what was paid on the claim by the society, but it is reported among the half rate claims, and our figuring indicates that very nearly \$900 was deducted from the face value of the policy, leaving about \$2100 as the actual amount paid by the society. This is by no means an uncommon case. On the contrary it is the rule of the game, provided for in the policy, or by-laws of fraternal or assessment insurance societies, and this is the reason the new law was enacted, and it was passed through the help of leaders of fraternal insurance themselves. Fraternal insurance gives no guarantee than any certain amount will be paid at the death of a member. It may be hard to believe this, but here is the question asked by the insurance commissioner and the answer is given by one of the orders: "Does the association promise to pay to the beneficiary of deceased members a definite amount without regard to the amount one assessment may produce?" "No."

The following are extracts from the California law to remedy the present unjust conditions of fraternal insurance.

Section 23a of the California law, for the government of fraternal life insurance, provides: "If the valuation of the certificate, as hereinbefore provided, on December 31, 1917, shall show that the present value of the future net contribu-

tions together with the admitted assets, is less than ninety per centum of the present value of the promised benefits and accrued liabilities, such society shall be required thereafter to reduce such deficiency not less than five per centum of the total deficiency on said December 31, 1917, at such succeeding triennial valuation. If at any succeeding triennial valuation such society does not show such percentage of improvement, the

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insurance commissioner shall direct that it thereafter comply with the requirements herein specified. If the next succeeding triennial valuation after the receipt of such notice shall show that the society has not made the percentage of improvement required herein, the insurance commissioner may, in the absence of good cause shown for such failure, institute proceedings for the dissolution of such society, in accordance with the provisions of Section 24 of this act, or in the case of a foreign society, he may cancel its certificate of authority to transact business in this State. Any such society, shown by any triennial valuation, subsequent to December 31, 1917, not to have made the improvement herein required shall, within one year thereafter, complete such deficient improvements, or thereafter, as to all new members admitted, be subject, so far as stated rates of contribution are concerned, to the provisions of Section 12 of this act, applicable in the organization of new societies; provided, that the contributions and funds of such new members shall be kept separate and apart from the other funds of the society until the required improvement shall be shown by valuation. If such required improvement is not shown by the succeeding triennial valuation, then the said new members may be placed in a separate class and their certificates valued as an independent society in respect of contributions and funds."

The value of the above law is bearing good fruit, quite a number of fraternal orders have already stood the test and proved solvent.

Nowadays the more enlightened orders are welcoming publicity of a nature that will tend towards a better understanding of the weakness, as well as the strength of the fraternal systems of life insurance.

In marked contrast to some of the rabid utterances of only a few years ago noted in many papers, we find in a recent issue of "Ladies' World," the official journal of the Ladies of the Maccabees, an enlightened fraternal order on a basis of adequate rates and sufficient reserve, saying: "This is a day of adequate rates and it is no longer regarded as possible to get something for nothing."

This order is operated entirely by women, and it reflects great credit on their business ability and judgment. Their rates are based on the National Fraternal Congress, the annual cost for \$1000, age 36, is \$18.60.

SHIP-OWNERS' WAIL FRAUDULENT.

An organized effort to discredit the new seamen's bill before it has had a chance to operate is on foot, according to Andrew Furuseth, president of the Seamen's Union, who was chiefly instrumental in securing the legislation protecting seamen.

"The announcement by Vice-President and General Manager R. P. Schwerin of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company that his company would have to go out of business because the seamen's bill will not permit them to use Chinese crews any longer should be taken with a grain of salt," said Furuseth, who has been in Washington to see the Secretary of Commerce about the enforcement of the new law.

"This is not the first time that Mr. Schwerin has thought he was going to be forced out of business," continued Furuseth. "The Pacific Mail Steamship Company is an adjunct of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and Mr. Schwerin testified before a Congressional committee long before the seamen's bill was enacted that his company would have to go out of business on account of the provision of the Panama Canal act prohibiting transcontinental railroad companies from owning ship lines engaged in the coastwise trade. As a matter of fact, however, there are no indications that the Pacific Mail is going out of business. At last reports this company had hired

a number of college graduates, had placed them aboard its steamships for the purpose of teaching the Chinese crews the English language, in order to comply with the provisions of the seamen's bill compelling 75 per cent of the crew in each department of the ship to understand the language of the officers. They hope in this way to get around the law.

"The ship-owners are complaining that it is impossible for them to comply with the law—that there are not enough seamen speaking the English language to man their ships. We have gone to them, in perfect good faith, offering to assist them free of charge in getting the right kind of men—men up to the standard set for skill and language—but so far they have refused. Reports from New York show that ship-owners are deliberately hiring any kind of men—Curacao Negroes, Kanakas and southern Europeans without any knowledge of the English language. It would appear that they are trying to create a condition where they can go to Congress and claim that it is impossible for them to comply with the law. They tried the same game when the so-called officers' law was passed by the Sixty-second Congress. They said they couldn't get the requisite number of officers specified by that law; but when they were given to understand that they would be compelled to pay the fines if they did not they quickly enough found experienced officers.

"The ship-owners are filling their vessels with men who are below the standard set by the new law, and when the law goes into force will tell the Government that these are all the men they have been able to obtain and that they must be permitted to disregard the law. Congress gave the ship-owners eight months in which they might prepare to obey the law. It was not the intention to give them sufficient time to organize a condition under which it could not be obeyed. If the ship-owners really believe that Congress will repeal or change the seaman's act to please them, before it has been given a fair trial, they will find themselves very much mistaken."

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Nay, do not lose heart; great men and mighty nations have learned a great deal when they practice patience.—Goethe.

LINDSEY ARRESTED FOR CONTEMPT.

Judge Ben B. Lindsey of the Denver Juvenile Court, and District Attorney John A. Rush held the stage last week as "leads" in a drama of politics and bluff. It all came through the District Attorney filing charges against the little judge for refusing to testify in the Mrs. Berta Wright trial last week, when she was charged with killing her husband. Neil Wright, the 12-year-old son, went on the stand and testified that he fired the shot which killed his father, and the jury acquitted the wife and mother.

Rush claims that the boy had confidentially told Judge Lindsey in the Juvenile Court that his mother did the shooting. Judge Perry of the West Side court refused to recognize Judge Lindsey's contention that as Juvenile Judge he could withhold statements made to him in confidence, and so Rush had Lindsey arrested for contempt of court. After several parleys between legal representatives of both sides the case was set for trial. Unquestionably, if the verdict was in favor of the people of Denver it would be in favor of the Juvenile Judge, but there is no telling what will be the outcome in the West Side court. Judge Lindsey holds that Judge Perry, who sat in the Wright murder trial when the issue arose, is disqualified from passing judgment on the contempt proceedings.

It is a peculiar situation and one that may effect the future of the Juvenile Court, because Judge Lindsey holds that if he can be compelled to disclose confidential statements made to him by juvenile offenders, the court's usefulness will be badly crippled, and made ineffective for bringing about reformation of youthful transgressors.



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MUST DISMISS CHASE.

Adjutant General John "Huerta" Chase must be deposed as head of the Colorado National Guard if any further Federal support is to be given the State militia is the ukase issued by the United States War Department this week. Chase is the "brave commander" who rode down and sabered defenseless women and children on the streets of Trinidad during the late coal strike in Southern Colorado. He is also charged with padding pay rolls and selling to Mexican brigands government arms and ammunition issued to the State troops. Other indictments include faking the rolls of privates and misrepresenting the numerical strength of State troops to the War Department at Washington.

Notwithstanding the record of Chase and the way in which he has disrupted and brought disgrace to the soldiers' uniform and the State, Governor Carlson has refused to replace him, seemingly because the coal operators insist upon his being retained for "services performed" during the strike. Some weeks ago thirty-five officers of the Colorado National Guard signed a "round robin" to the Governor demanding Chase's removal, but Carlson's reply was that if the officers didn't like Chase they could quit. Chase served under former Governor Ammons' administration without a direct appointment and has been permitted to continue in office under like conditions by Governor Carlson, because he is the special pet of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company officials and takes orders from them.

A committee of line officers acting for the more respectable elements has been urging the removal of Chase and took the matter up with the Federal War Department after Carlson refused to act. This committee consists of Philip S. Van Cise, formerly captain of Company B, First Infantry; B. H. Brooks, major of the First Squadron of cavalry; J. E. Le Fevre, captain of Battery B of the artillery.

For some time it has been no secret that War Department heads were dissatisfied with the condition of the guard in Colorado. Reports of inefficiency, wastefulness and mismanagement have constantly been pouring into Washington, and for several weeks these reports have come from men of such prominence in Colorado that much attention has been paid to them.

Men close to government officials have stated that they knew the War Department had demanded of the Colorado Governor a prompt change in the militia head.

There is no doubt that the charges made against the present adjutant general of the Colorado National Guard are of a serious nature, says a Washington dispatch. No charge of theft has been sent to Washington, but it is said that the supplies of the militia have been unwisely distributed and so carelessly handled that a full accounting cannot be obtained. Serious mutiny is reported in the ranks of the guard.

The number of men is said to be far below the desired quota, and the equipment indifferently cared for.

More recent reports are to the effect that many officers and some whole companies of the guard soon will ask to quit the service if a new adjutant general is not appointed.

It is said that Lieutenant Sharp of the War Department will arrive in Denver this week to inspect and report on the militia situation and endeavor to locate responsibility for thousands of dollars' worth of "lost" equipment.

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SPEEDING UP AND INSANITY.

"Speeding up" systems are sufficient to upset the mind of an ordinary individual and produce insanity.

This is what the solicitor of the United States department of labor thinks of the stop-watch method of production.

The department has sustained this view, which is included in an opinion by its legal adviser that a worker injured because of a strain from working under a "speeding up" system is entitled to relief under the federal workmen's compensation act.

The decision was made in the case of D. C. Manning, sailmaker at the Mare Island navy yard, California, who worked for twenty years without losing a day from illness. A time card system was introduced, and in his plea for compensation, Manning brought out these points:

"Under the time card system you had to give an account of every minute you were on a job, and we were given to understand that the men who did the most work would hold their jobs the longest. Later the Halsey system was introduced. Under this plan a time man, equipped with tablet, lead pencil and stop watch, sat in front of the worker to find out how long it takes to do a certain piece of work.

"The Halsey system is designed to get out of the man employed under it the greatest possible amount of work he can do in a given time, with the fear ever hanging over his head that a failure to keep up to the standard will cause him to lose his job."

Manning was engaged in making coaling bags, which are 42 inches long and eight feet in circumference. It is the hardest work in sail-making.

Between the physical strength necessary in this work and the mental strain caused by every move being "tabbed," Manning collapsed, and asked for relief under the compensation act because of "a strain from rushing work under the Halsey system." Physicians reported that he would be disabled for life and that he was "suffering from incurable heart conditions."

The attending physician reported that Manning was "an unusually vigorous man, as well as an energetic worker."

In indorsing the statement of claimant that he was entitled to compensation, the solicitor of the department of labor declared that the treatment accorded Manning was enough to produce insanity. The official said:

"Here was a strong, hearty, hard working employee who, for about twenty years, had been regularly employed by the government, and whose rating was first class. After putting in all those years of service and retaining his health, strength and vigor, a new system was installed in the government establishment by which the employee was kept under the highest nerve racking tension by reason of the fact that a man sat watching his every movement during every minute of an eight-hour day. In addition to this it will be observed from claimant's letter, above quoted, that the work he was performing was one of the heaviest and hardest kind to be performed in his occupation. Under such circumstances it is not a matter of surprise that his health should be injured and shattered, for it certainly seems that such treatment of a man engaged in heavy manual labor, necessitating also the use of the intellect, would be sufficient to upset the mind of an ordinary individual and produce insanity."

The ruling of the department of labor is in line with the views of the last Congress, which passed the Deitrick bill, outlawing all forms of "speeding up" in government arsenals and navy yards. The passage of this bill was the result of a long campaign by organized labor. Opponents of the bill insisted that these "speeding up" systems really benefited the employee, who was thereby paid "according to his worth."

AN ERRONEOUS REPORT.

By William T. Bonsor.

A few days ago one of our morning papers published a census of the Japanese population of California by counties. This census was represented to have been furnished in reports to State Superintendent of Public Instruction Edward Hyatt. Two interesting items are set forth in these reports. First, that the Japanese population in California is 55,000. Second, that "Alameda County has only 440 Japanese residents."

As a matter of fact these reports are verbatim those presented by H. A. Millis in his new book, "The Japanese Problem in the United States," published this month and giving said figures as the Japanese population of California in 1910. One error was made in copying the figures, however, as Alameda County is credited in 1910 with 4440 Japanese residents instead of 440. It might be added that these figures were obtained by H. A. Millis from Y. Ichihashi of the Japanese Association, according to his own admission.

There are at least 440 souls engaged in the Japanese Laundry Industry in Alameda County alone. The Japanese population of the county as a whole is today well over 6000. The Japanese population of the State will today total easily upwards of 75,000.

When presenting figures in relation to a matter of more than national importance it is well that we confine ourselves to facts as near as possible.

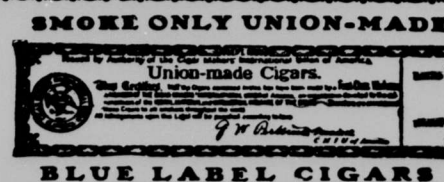
Don't take too much advice—keep at your own helm and steer your own ship.—Porter.

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THE WORLD-WIDE WAR TRUST.

By Congressman Clyde H. Tavenner.

Germany, too, has had its scandal on account of the war trust octopus. In the Reichstag on April 18, 1913, Herr Liebknecht made exposures and revelations which created a profound sensation throughout the world.

When war broke out in Germany it did not surprise Carl Liebknecht. It was what he expected, what he had predicted. He believed for years that war was inevitable, because of the seeds of distrust and suspicion that the war trust had sown and was sowing in the minds and hearts of the peoples of Europe. I will call attention briefly to the remarkable conditions of affairs revealed by him:

The German Arms and Ammunition Factory, one of the greatest ordnance establishments in the world, employing an agent, Brandt by name, whose special duty it was to corrupt and keep in his pay officials of the military departments of the German government.

Government documents of the most confidential nature finding their way by mysterious channels into the safes of Herr von Dewitz, one of the managers of Krupp works.

A great illustrated journal of Leipzig preparing, with the open co-operation of the government and the armament firms, a special number designed to smooth the passage of the military and naval appropriations.

Herr von Gontard, director of the German Arms and Ammunition Factory, inspiring in the Pan-German organ, "Die Post," the most violent diatribes against France; giving orders to have a French newspaper publish articles representing that the French war department was increasing its number of machine guns when it was doing nothing of the kind; first exciting French opinion by provocative matter in the German press, and then instigating a German demand for armaments by means of bellicose utterances in the French press.

Here is a letter published in "Vorwärts," a German newspaper, which affords an inside glance of the business methods of a war-trafficking firm:

"Mr., Paris:

"We have just wired you: 'Please await in Paris our letter sent today.'

"The reason for this message was that we should be glad for you to get an article into one of the most widely-read French newspapers, the "Figaro," if possible, to the following effect:

"The French ministry of war has decided to accelerate considerably the provision of new-pattern machine guns and to order double the quantity at first intended."

"Please do your utmost to secure the acceptance of an article on these lines.

"Yours faithfully,

"VON GONTARD, Posegarten,

"For the German Arms and Ammunition
"Factory."

It can readily be conceived how such a clipping from a leading Paris newspaper would be an effective exhibit to accompany a request to the Reichstag for an order for more machine guns for Germany. Such is armor-plate patriotism.

The war trust does not confine its operations to the Christian nations, but gathers the pagan governments into its net as well. The arm of the war trust is long. It has reached across the Pacific and laid hold of Japan.

Vice-Admiral Koichi Fujii, formerly Japanese naval attache at Berlin, was ordered before a court martial, convicted and sentenced to four years and six months' imprisonment, charged with having received illicit commissions for influencing the allotment of admiralty contracts in favor of a German war-trafficking firm. Capt. Sawasaki was sentenced to one year for the same offense. Vice-Admiral Tsurutaro Matsuo, inspector general of naval construction, was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. Vice-

Admiral Matsumoto was sentenced to three years in prison. Baron Masuji Yamanouchi, vice-admiral of the reserve and member of the Japanese House of Peers, whose name was mentioned in naval scandals, attempted hara-kiri.

In the last year and a half Japan has had army and naval scandals that have shaken it to the core. There have been arrests, courts-martial, convictions, imprisonments and attempted suicides of high military officers, all due to the fact that profit has not been taken out of war and preparation for war.

MAILMEN'S CELEBRATION.

Eight hundred gate and game prizes will be given away at the great picnic which will be held in Shell Mound Park on Sunday, July 4th, under the auspices of the San Francisco Letter Carriers' Mutual Aid Association, and which promises to be the biggest and most enjoyable outing of the year.

Everybody who is anybody will be there, and the mailmen have arranged a program of special events that will more than do justice to the occasion. They plan to have the event eclipse any outdoor gathering of a similar character ever held on the Pacific Coast, and a special committee of 100 members is working with might and main to accomplish that result.

The Pacific Athletic Association championship track and field meet will attract the greatest athletes in this vicinity, and the Pacific Coast pie-eating championship will also be a magnet for experts in the art of devouring bakers' goods. All the pastry men of the bay counties will be out to see their wares disposed of in record time. It will be a sight to gladden any baker's heart.

Following are the members of the committee in charge: M. C. Lorigan, A. F. Wilburt, John Shea, C. A. Erickson, John Cronin, Thomas McIntyre, Joseph McGill, Herbert Thal, J. F. Milir, W. W. Reilly, E. Mork, W. A. Dunbar, Merrill Andruss, T. L. Carlin, C. E. Roos, George Ahrens, William Esterling, Frank Smith, Louis Bowin, Daniel Dougherty, John E. Welch, William Capel, John Brogan, Thomas Mahoney, George Spiller, Thomas McKeever, Frank Tyrell, Elmer Henery, D. A. Cameron, Thomas Evans, Thomas Hackett, Conrad Treiber, Daniel Dullivan, James I. Donahoe, John F. O'Connor, Frank Heran, T. C. Leider, J. H. Brunkhorst, Frank Newlon, Charles Shoenlight, L. J. Marks, William Hanekamp, William Logan, Charles Tully, Thomas Gill, John P. O'Malley, Fred Fahrenholz, J. J. Morgan, P. Courtemanche, James H. Fraser, C. L. Walker, John Daly, Joseph A. Spiller, Louis J. O'Connor, Charles Kehoe, Thomas Nixon, Chester Hemenway, Charles Bevan, William H. Barry, W. P. A. Kenny, John O'Connell, Harry Voss, Charles Benning, James Hickey, B. F. Ames, H. Helgoth, R. M. Roche, I. Springer, Daniel Lynch, Arthur O'Neill, H. H. Binning, Herman Meyer, John Harney, J. J. Burke, J. J. Larkey, Joseph R. Tyrell, Harry Logan, W. B. Travers, Thomas Mullins, Harry Trask, C. F. Buttle, L. J. Thal, Joseph Donahoe, Andrew Farrell, J. J. Lane, Edwin Rogers, Edward W. Hughes, Richard Kingston, Philip Kronberg, Albert Blass, Frank Code, Jerry Cashman, E. G. Merrill, Louis Nunan, Harry Bishop, J. S. Sullivan, Herman Brilliant and Emmett Johnson.

Real greatness has nothing to do with a man's sphere. It does not lie in the magnitude of his outward agency, in the extent of the effects which he produces.—William Ellery Channing.

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cisco, Cal., as second-class matter.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor

FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1915.

Pass the watchword down the line,
Pass the countersign, "Endure!"
Not to him who rashly dares,
But to him who nobly bears
Is the victor's garland sure.

—John G. Whittier.

The union label is your engine to pull the labor movement to the station of success. It is as powerless as a cold locomotive unless you furnish it the steam by demanding it on your purchases. It therefore is to the interest of every member of a union as well as every well-wisher, to buy nothing without it.

It is believed the predatory interests will put forth strenuous efforts to prevent an appropriation by Congress for the printing of the report of the Industrial Relations Commission, because the printed report will make available to the general public much information that these interests desire concealed. The people must be awake and watchful.

If civil service regulations are to rob the worker of his rights as a citizen, the sooner we get rid of these regulations the better. The order issued to employees of the Mare Island Navy Yard takes such rights away from them, and would make of these men a lot of servile slaves. The autocrats must be checked. Americans will not countenance such high-handed and unreasonable dictatorship.

The Sherman Anti-Trust law, designed to prevent big corporations from restraining interstate commerce, according to the interpretations given it by the courts, seems to be a useless piece of legislation. But when a corporation desires to mulct a labor union, then, according to the interpretations of the same courts, it is just the thing, though it was repeatedly said on the floor of Congress it was not intended to cover labor organizations. Yet there are some persons who can not see why there is distrust of our courts among the people. The truth is they are not fair and impartial as between capital and labor. This is demonstrated by recent decisions on this law. There were just as good lawyers in Congress who said the law could not be applied to organized labor as those that occupy the bench who have decided otherwise. Men who are honest and fair and who can arrange their mental furniture to conform with modern conditions and keep pace with modern thought are badly needed on the bench in this country. Old fogies who decide every case on the common law of hundreds of years ago should be relegated to the background as useless waste material. They might there make good ornaments, but as practical propositions they are impossible.

The "Examiner" and Liars

An editorial in the "Examiner" last week attempted to ridicule statistics from the Department of Labor at Washington concerning the increased cost of living, and said that figures in the hands of experts were the greatest liars on earth, but if this be true of figures, what must be said of words in the hands of hypocritical newspapermen?

In the editorial referred to, the "Examiner" said the workers were better off today than at any time in the history of the world. This is doubtless true, but it is also true as to the idler. The world as a whole is better off.

But the "Examiner" desired to convey the impression that the workers had gained most through our progress, which of course is not true. The average earnings of the wage workers of the United States, including high salaried workers, are in the neighborhood of \$10 per week, and there are millions who earn considerably less than that amount. Therefore an investigation conducted by Julia C. Lathrop of the children's bureau of the Department of Labor is most valuable as evidence as to how well off the worker really is.

Deaths among babies whose fathers get less than \$10 per week number 256 out of every 1000.

Deaths among babies whose fathers get \$25 or more a week numbered only 84 out of every 1000.

But there is a deeper meaning in the figures than the appalling mortality of the children. What about the life conditions of the survivors of the \$10-a-week class?

What lack of nourishment, what absence of fuel for the food organs in the little bodies to work on, and what a weakness of bodies and what lowering mentality must result?

The tiny dead are carted off to the cemetery, where a friendly grave marks the end of their sufferings. But it tells no tale of the struggles and starvation of the little ones whom the Grim Reaper passed by.

Two hundred and fifty-six dead out of every 1000 is a hideous indictment against those who say labor is well off today.

A starved body means a starved mind, and a starved mind can not produce results of much value. An individual who from childhood to maturity exists in hunger can not be other than a weakling. There is no extrication of the under-fed from poverty and weakness except by giving them enough wages to supply ample food for themselves and their offspring.

The "Examiner" says wages will buy more today than ever. We have not forgotten that \$10 per week would support a family many years ago, but that is not true now. Times have changed and the cost of living has gone sky high in spite of the assertions of either experts or liars.

Two hundred and fifty-six dead children out of every 1000 when the father's wage is \$10 per week, and only 84 graves when the wage is \$25 a week ought to open the eyes of the "Examiner" scribe to the necessity for helping to get higher wages for the worker rather than prevent him from improving his lot.

The workers are not yet very well off in spite of the fact that the world's progress has been little short of marvelous, and the worker is not going to be lulled into the sleep of contentment by false arguments. He is not going to be satisfied with a miserable existence when he is entitled to a decent life. He is not going to cease fighting until he has been accorded absolute justice. The end of the struggle of labor has not yet come, nor has the worker reached the Utopia hinted at by the "Examiner."

Fluctuating Sentiments

Bryan resigned from the Wilson cabinet because of the failure of the President to take advantage of a golden opportunity to demonstrate to the world in a practical way that efforts in favor of universal peace were something more than empty vaporings, and we believe he did right, though, of course, the President must have back of him the solid support of the American people in the course he has mapped out.

The International Seamen's Union of America has issued a pamphlet giving a summary of the new Seamen's Act, and comparisons of the old and new laws, showing clearly the improvements made in the treatment of seamen, and giving the dates upon which the different provisions of the act take effect. It is designed to acquaint the seamen of the world with their rights under American law, and thus aid in the successful operation of the law which resulted from the struggle of a quarter of a century.

Loewe & Co., of Danbury, Conn., who obtained judgment for \$300,000 under the Anti-Trust law against the Danbury Hatters' Union, have attached the savings accounts of 150 union members, and obtained \$50,000 of the judgment thereby. Walter G. Merritt, attorney for Loewe & Co., has announced that about \$40,000 more will be secured in the same way. Attachment proceedings against homes owned by the members have also been begun. When everything attachable has been taken Loewe & Co. will still be far from getting the amount of the judgment, and the case will prove a most unprofitable one for them, thus offering no premium to others to follow their lead. Afterward, the hatters who have suffered losses will be reimbursed. This was the sensible course to pursue, and those who have been shouting about the American Federation of Labor paying the judgment by levying an assessment have simply been making fools of themselves.

"The day on which one first sees the golden eagle at close quarters is marked in memory by a red cross. No doubt at one time this splendid bird haunted the moors down to the Peak, but even in wildest Cumberland," says Dalesman in the Liverpool (England) "Daily Post and Mercury," "it has long been extinct except as an accidental straggler. From Snowdonia and the loneliest valleys of Wales there is only record of the great eagle in legend and song. In Northern Scotland the owners of deer forests and grouse moors have combined to protect the bird which, one is told, is also to be found in certain districts of Ireland. Any one expecting to see a brightly colored bird is disappointed in the bird's appearance, for at a moderate distance it seems entirely dark brown. But with a field glass one detects the richer tinge of head and neck, and also that the upper parts are glossed with purple. If seen from above the golden eagle would look like a moving boulder in the corrie; but what bird flies higher than the golden eagle? None habitually, though in migration the tiny wren travels as high as eight thousand feet. That, by the way, gives one to pause. Was it a reckless guesser or an observant naturalist who gave first currency to the 'fable' of the election of a king among birds, 'He who highest flies'? Up they rocketed, the great eagle in steady circles, then from the greatest height claimed the kingdom. But a tiny wren which had hidden in the monarch's bosom jerked a few feet higher, and Aquila was dethroned."

Wit at Random

Two men were hurrying along, and met at the corner of a street, only to collide and knock their heads.

"Why don't you look where you are going?" said one.

"I was just going to say the same," said the other, "for you made my head ring."

"Your head ring?"

"Yes."

"That shows it's empty."

"Didn't your head ring?" asked the other.

"No," was the reply.

"Then that shows it's cracked."

A tourist, traveling in the Rocky mountains, was introduced to an old hunter who claims to have killed no fewer than 400 bears.

"Bill," said the introducer, "this feller wants to hear some narrer escapes you've had from bears."

The old man, rubbing his eyes, looked the stranger over, and said:

"Young man, if there's been any narrer escapes, the bears had 'em."

A school teacher gave his pupils a lecture on patriotism. He pointed out the high motives which moved the territorials to leave their homes and fight for their country.

The school teacher noticed that one boy did not pay attention to the instruction, and as a test question he asked him:

"What motives took the territorials to the war?"

The boy was puzzled for a moment; then, remembering the public "send-off" to the local regiment at the railway station, he replied:

"Locomotives, sir."—London "Tit-Bits."

"I want to be procrastinated at de nex' corner," said the negro passenger.

"You want to be what?" demanded the conductor.

"Don't lose your temper. I had to look in de dictionary myse'f befor' I found out dat 'procrastinate' means 'put off.'"

Recruiting is responsible for a good story from Carmarthenshire. One of the latest accessions to Kitchener's army is a stalwart man 6 ft. 2 in. in height, from the heart of the country, and on joining he expanded his chest with pride and ejaculated, "Now for the Germans."

The following day he received from London a telegram: "Heartiest congratulations.—Kitchener."

This was duly shown round, but next morning his pride was boundless on receiving the Royal message: "The Empire is proud of you.—George."

It was not until the third day, when he received a wire, "For Heaven's sake, keep neutral.—Wilhelm," that he realized a waggish friend had been pulling his leg.—Tit-Bits.

A boy was recently asked to give a description of water, and this is what he wrote: "Water is a white liquid which turns completely black the moment you put your hands in it."—"Sacred Heart Review."

Lawyer—I must know the whole truth before I can successfully defend you. Have you told me everything?

Prisoner—Except where I hid the money. I want that for myself.

Friend—There's your friend, Miss MacGregor, over there. Why don't you go over and speak to her?

Scot—Wheest, mon; she has na paid her fare yet.—"Judge."

Miscellaneous

COMRADE, WALK WITH ME.

By Ellis B. Harris.

Comrade, walk with me under stars agleam;

Though seeming mute, they call to you and me
The consummation of one earthly dream

When truth shall find for man life's destiny;

When evolution, with her tireless wheel,

Shall ride triumphant over Mammon's mart,

And love and justice, for the common-weal

Shall be enthroned in every human heart.

Comrade, walk with me into the shadow of the night;

There shall we contemplate the distant stars
While, hand in hand, our wistful souls take flight,

In love and faith, beyond all earthly bars;

Where moves the spirit of eternity;

The glory and the sheen of every sphere;

The depth of silence and the mystery—

And yet all vibrant life we see and hear.

Come walk with me, nor hope to analyze

The infinite, nor solve life's mystery;

The faith, the hope and love that never dies

May seek and find, through all eternity,

Truth's rosary, with pearls to e'er attain,

New joys to come, because we do not find

All wisdom; for if wisdom's not to gain,

All progress halts, to future vistas blind.

Life is a voyage—onward evermore;

From whence to where no mortal e'er decrees;

Uncircumscribed, the circle marks no shore

Where suns and planets glint the ethereal seas,

And yet, do pygmies set for us a goal;

Ambit of vision do they plot and plan

For hell or heaven to confine the soul

And bound the cosmos with the mind of man.

Comrade, walk with me under stars agleam;

Though seeming mute, they call to you and me

The consummation of one earthly dream,

When truth shall find for man life's destiny;

When evolution, with her tireless wheel,

Shall ride triumphant over Mammon's mart,

And love and justice, for the common weal,

Shall be enthroned in every human heart.

ORDER.

By George Matthew Adams.

The great business of this world is the creating of order. We are all at it to some extent. And it is upon the proportion of our efforts toward the total order of the universe that we are judged as big or little men and women.

The smallest effort that you put forth today is sure to cut down just that much the total existing disorder. For every act you perform has its effect on society as a whole. You may think that your small work in the great day counts for little or nothing, but in the summing up it may mean growth affecting countless numbers.

All great men and women have been earnest workers for order. Their very life results blaze the fact forth.

One of the greatest keys to the character of people is the place where they work. The desk in order, the office neat and with a place for every article, the home "spick and span," tasteful clothes—these are revelations into secrets that tell bigger truths than tons of letters of recommendation and testimonials.

Carlyle says that every man is born an enemy to disorder. It is a great thing to live up to our capabilities. Order is one of the most important of them. You have today in which to make it real.

American Federation Newsletter

To Check Strikebreakers.

The Massachusetts State legislature passed a law empowering the State board of conciliation and arbitration to investigate cases of alleged illegal employment by strikebreakers.

Brewers Hire Sluggers.

At Wilmington, Del., trade unionists charge that sluggers are employed by the brewery companies to intimidate pickets. The brewery workers have been on strike several weeks rather than accept the non-union shop.

Try it On John D.

Editor Hilton, of the Wheeling "Majority," asks this question: "If Lawson is to be imprisoned for the death of a strikebreaker whom he never saw or heard of, why shall Rockefeller escape punishment for the crime of burning alive the women and children of the Ludlow tent colony?"

Mailers Raise Wages.

At Cincinnati members of the Mailers' Union are alert to improved industrial conditions. Several months ago they agreed to a seven months' renewal of their old contract with newspaper managers on the theory that business would improve. The mailers presented a demand for betterments the first of June. This was agreed to and a three years' contract with increases of \$1.50 a week was signed by both parties.

Pensions for Laborers.

Governor Walsh of Massachusetts has signed the bill which provides for pensions for laborers employed by Massachusetts municipalities. The act is optional with cities and towns, and applies to those workers who have reached the age of 60 years and who have been in service not less than 25 years. The act shall be voted on by the cities and towns at the next State election. Boston may retire laborers on pension who have suffered permanent injury and who have been employed not less than fifteen years.

Rockefeller is Generous.

Colorado miners who have been victimized by company checkweighmen will be interested in the announcement that the general education board, a Rockefeller institution, has appropriated \$596,650 for educational purposes. The board states that several new lines of educational activity have been inaugurated. It has resolved to enter the field of education investigation, research and experiment, by assisting research workers connected with institutions of learning, as well as by supplying independent investigators and experiments.

Machinists Sign Agreement.

At Worcester, Mass, the O. & J. Machine Company has signed an agreement with the Machinists' Union, whose secretary shall supply other machinists when needed by the company. If no member of the union is available, employed non-unionists must join the organization within ten days. Fifty-four hours shall constitute a week's work and the minimum rate shall be 30 cents an hour. Time and one-half shall be paid for overtime until midnight. The company agrees that at any time it is unable to do all its work, only shops employing members of the union will receive this extra work.

Pension State Employees.

Governor Brumbaugh, of Pennsylvania, has signed the bill establishing a retirement system for attaches of departments of the State government. It is to become effective September 1st and will affect all except those whose retirement

is provided for. Any employee who shall have served twenty-five years or more or who shall have reached the age of 70 years and served continuously for twenty years as an attache of the State government is to be eligible to retirement on half pay. The governor is to be the authority to determine retirements and attaches must hold themselves in readiness to respond to call for their services. Attaches must make application for retirement, and no additional compensation shall be allowed to those retired for the performance of any duties they may be asked to do.

Stereotypers Meet.

The convention of the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union has been in session in Washington, D. C., all week. Officers' reports show progress in every department of the organization. President Gompers addressed the convention at its opening session and referred to the Clayton law and its declaration that "the labor power of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce" as an indication of labor's power to mold a humanitarian sentiment. Presidents Scott, of the International Typographical Union, and Smith, of the Mailers' Union, also addressed the convention. Secretary Morrison, of the A. F. of L., delivered an address at the banquet given by the local Stereotypers' Union in honor of their visiting craftsmen.

Stand Behind Walsh.

The old policy of special privilege to discredit those who disagree with it, is beginning to lose its effectiveness. This was shown at a recent meeting of the New York Central Federated Union when resolutions supporting Chairman Walsh of the commission on industrial relations were unanimously approved and a copy ordered forwarded to President Wilson. Delegates voiced these sentiments: "The work of Chairman Walsh and the commission has never been equalled in its bigness. Never before has there been such a thorough investigation of the troubles between capital and labor. The effort to either remove or discredit Walsh is for the purpose of weakening any report he may sign, as his cross-examination of Rockefeller, Jr., indicates that strong ground will be taken in reference to Colorado affairs and related subjects."

Women in Iron Industries.

The New York "Sun" makes editorial comment on the statement of J. G. Butler, Jr., president of the Bessemer Pig Iron Association, that "it would not be surprising to find thousands of women in mills, blast furnaces, and doing the work of men before the war is over." The "Sun" is not startled at the suggestion, for with babe-like innocence it asks this question: "Yet is the work which they might be called on to do in the mills, mines and blast furnaces really harder than the back-breaking occupation of floor scrubbing, which is cheerfully remitted to them, or more trying than the farm labor that thousands of women perform year in and year out?" Despite this cleverly worded defense of women in mines and steel infernos, the editor is awake to the power of labor unions in resisting the proposal, for he warns advocates of the plan. "The statutes (regulating women workers) could not be ignored in their entirety, and their repeal would necessitate a campaign highly expensive and requiring for its successful issue, assuming the existence of economic conditions that made such repeal possible, a period of time that might easily exceed the span of the shortage of male workers which Mr. Butler believes is to ensue." These conditions, which the editor believes are insurmountable, forces him to this conclusion: "A feminine excursion into the mines and blast furnaces is as improbable as it would be undesirable." The value of Mr. Butler's statement, which the "Sun" is undoubtedly conscious of, is

to weaken further agitation for immigration restriction. "Women in mines" will be the bugaboo to offset the workers' plea to the next Congress that their living standard and education be tests for American citizenship.

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By GEORGE MATTHEW ADAMS

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75 cents net; postpaid, 85 cents.

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Musicians' Mutual Protective Union

Extensive arrangements are being carried out by the picnic committee for the annual outing of Local No. 6 at Shell Mound Park, Thursday, July 15th. The parade and monster band, which has always been the feature of the Musicians' Union, will loom up greater than ever before, starting from Eighth and Market streets at 9:15 in the morning.

Every member of the organization is requested to turn out in this parade, thereby doing his share to further the interests of the music profession. Give your name to one of the following parade committee: George Lerond, Phil. Sapiro or George Pinto. There will be vastly more people in San Francisco during the week in which we hold our outing this year, than has ever been here before, visitors from every part of the world. Those members who have an eye to future possibilities and the advantage of demonstrating the resources of Local No. 6 will eagerly lend their full support to the undertaking on this day.

Brevities.

The Empress Theatre has discontinued the two extra musicians engaged under the Leow management, and have been running on the minimum basis in the orchestra since the arrival of John Considine. Seattle informs us that John was making love to the organization up there, which at first was rather mystifying, but the "affection" was revealed as follows: When Leow took over the circuit the wages in the orchestra were raised to \$35 a man per week; now Considine is anxious to reduce the amount to \$30 a week.

The Portola-Louvre has abolished its cabaret and is now featuring the orchestra, under the able leadership of B. Jaulus.

Jack McClelland opens the Savoy Theatre on June 26th with the minimum number of men in the orchestra.

Philip Pelz opened an extended engagement at the Old Nurnberg Cafe at the Exposition last Monday, and Sidney Polak takes a place in the orchestra with Mr. Pelz.

Jack Duley, pianist at the Orpheum, is taking a three weeks' vacation.

THE MARTIN BAND INSTRUMENT CO. having an exhibit in the Palace of Liberal Arts, P. P. I. E., has just been awarded the first prize, a gold medal, for Superior Quality band instruments. W. J. Henderson, local agent, has charge of the exhibit.—Adv.

UNION HATS

"YOU KNOW ME"



Your Hatter
Fred Ammann
72 MARKET ST.
SAN FRANCISCO.

A NATION'S WORST ENEMY.

Referring to the agitation prevailing in the early '90's for military "preparedness," Henry George said in his "Protection or Free Trade":

"The dangers to the republic come not from without, but from within. What menaces her safety is no armada launched from European shores, but the gathering cloud of tramps in her own highways. That Krupp is casting monstrous cannon, and that in Cherbourg and Woolwich projectiles of unheard-of destructiveness are being stored need not alarm her, but there is a black omen in the fact that Pennsylvania miners are working for 65 cents a day. No triumphant invader can tread our soil till the blight of 'great estates' has brought 'failure of the crop of men.'"

Fortunately we have kept out of any war serious enough to prove the truth of George's statement. But the conditions which bring "failure of the crop of men" exist in Great Britain to an even greater extent than here, and now that Great Britain is at war the consequences are evident. And England had warning of this fully two hundred and sixty-five years ago. Samuel Milliken, a writer in the Philadelphia "Record," tells the following:

Under the date of March 26, 1650, Gerrard Winstanley, leader of the "digger" movement in the days of the Commonwealth, demanding that the poor of England should have the right and freedom to dig and plant unused land, prophesied happy effects to follow from a recognition of this right. He said: "This Commonwealth's freedom will unite the hearts of Englishmen together in love; so that if a foreign enemy endeavor to come in we shall all with joint consent rise up together to defend our inheritance, and shall be true one to another. Whereas now the poor see if they fight and should conquer the enemy, yet either they or their children are likely to be slaves still, for the gentry will have all. And this is the cause why many run away and fail our armies in the time of need. And so through the gentry's hardness of heart against the poor the land may be left to a foreign enemy for want of the poor's love sticking to them. For, say they, we can as well live under a foreign enemy, working for day wages, as under our own brethren, with whom we ought to have equal freedom by the law of righteousness."

Winstanley's advice was ignored. England allowed her worst enemy, the institution of landlordism, to flourish unmolested within her borders. She is now at war with a foreign enemy—a far less dangerous foe than landlordism. She has undertaken the foreign war without trying to first put an end to the domestic enemy, and the consequences are not encouraging. Had she first destroyed landlordism, there is little probability that there would have been any occasion or demand for a foreign war.

OPPOSE DANGEROUS LAW.

Arizona trade unionists and the railroad brotherhoods are receiving assistance from citizens in all walks of life in the fight to repeal, by referendum, the law enacted by the last legislature, which provides that all costs in trial cases, including jury costs, shall be first deposited with the clerk of the court. In opposing the bill, Judge Shamhart says: "Why not require those who seek legislation from the legislature to pay for it? It is but a co-ordinate branch of the government. Or the governor, for executing the laws? We have even abolished the fee system in the State to secure absolute impartiality of the officers. Why then apply it to jurors?"

Remember "Labor Clarion" advertisers. They advertise to get your patronage, and they are entitled to your consideration. A little reciprocity will help all around. Tell them you saw it in the "Labor Clarion."

ORPHEUM.

The announcement that the great emotional actress, Nazimova, will begin a two weeks' engagement next Sunday matinee, is the most important that the Orpheum management has made since that of Bernhardt. This will be the first appearance here of Nazimova in vaudeville and it is safe to predict it will prove one of the greatest of theatrical sensations. Nazimova is simply peerless as an exponent of emotional roles and in Marion Craig Wentworth's one-act drama, "War Brides," she has achieved probably the greatest triumph of her career and created a tremendous furore where she has presented it. She distinctly wishes it understood that "War Brides" is neutral, its locale being any country at war. It is a universal drama, not a partisan plea, and its story is true to war the world over. Little Nap, the wonderful chimpanzee who recently made such a great hit, will return for a brief engagement in order that the school children of this city who are now enjoying a vacation may have an opportunity of seeing him. Joe Cook burlesques all the familiar acts from overture to exit melody, including trapeze, magician, etc., and greatly to the enjoyment of his audience. The Terada Brothers, two wonderful Japs, will present a really astounding perch act. At the top of a pole which is balanced by one of them there is a small platform and upon this the other performs a series of hazardous and sensational feats. Percy Bronson and Winnie Baldwin, whose recent successful engagement was limited to one week, will return for another week only. Newhoff and Phelps in their successful comedy skit, "In Care of General Delivery," and the Pantzer Duo will close their engagements with this program. It will be the last week also of the psychic wonder, Mercedes, and the marvelous mystic Mlle. Stantone in their occult revelation "The Musical Enigma" which is causing much wonder and discussion.

DIVIDEND NOTICES.

ITALIAN-AMERICAN BANK, Southeast corner Montgomery and Sacramento Sts. For the half year ending June 30, 1915, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, payable on and after Thursday, July 1, 1915. Dividends not called for will be added to the principal and bear the same rate of interest from July 1, 1915. Money deposited on or before July 10, 1915, will earn interest from July 1, 1915.

A. SBARBORO, President.

THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY. (The German Bank). 526 California St. Mission Branch, corner Mission and Twenty-first Streets. Richmond District Branch, corner Clement St. and Seventh Ave. Haight Street Branch, corner Haight and Belvedere Sts. For the half year ending June 30, 1915, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all deposits, payable on and after Thursday, July 1, 1915. Dividends not called for are added to the deposit account and earn dividends from July 1, 1915.

GEORGE TOURNY, Manager.

BANK OF ITALY, Southeast corner Montgomery and Clay Sts. Market Street Branch, Junction Market, Turk and Mason Sts. For the half year ending June 30, 1915, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, payable on and after Thursday, July 1, 1915. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from July 1, 1915. Money deposited on or before July 10, 1915, will earn interest from July 1, 1915.

L. SCATENA, President. A. PEDRINI, Cashier.

MUTUAL SAVINGS BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO, 706 Market st., opposite Third.—For the half year ending June 30, 1915, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, payable on and after Thursday, July 1, 1915. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from July 1, 1915.

C. B. HOBSON, Cashier.

Phone Market 5725

UNION STORE

BROWN & KENNEDY

FLORAL ARTISTS

Funeral Work a Specialty — Lowest Prices

2801 Sixteenth St., nr. Valencia

San Francisco

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held June 18, 1915.

Meeting called to order at 8 p. m. by President Murphy.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—From Pile Drivers for Bros. A. L. McDonald, Don Cameron, J. B. Leahy, Bert Bush, J. N. Barnes, James Curran. From Steam Fitters No. 590 for Bros. T. A. Reardon and John Ward. From Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471 for Bros. B. Madden, William Herhold and Nels Jessen, vice B. Madden, J. Asycough and E. F. Jetter. Delegates seated.

Communications — Filed — From Machinists' Auxiliary, stating its inability to parade on July 4th. From Grocery Clerks stating that a fine of \$5 was authorized to be levied against any member purchasing products of Levi Strauss & Co. From International Union of Bakery and Confectionery Workers thanking Secretary O'Connell for assistance in negotiation of wage scale of local union. From American Federation of Labor relative to Glass Bottle Blowers' Association and Bottle Caners. From San Francisco Scottish Thistle Club extending invitation to attend annual gathering on Monday, July 5th. From Marine Gasoline Engineers enclosing list of officers for ensuing term. From State Federation of Labor enclosing copy of communication relative to unfair firm of Levi Strauss & Co.

Referred to Executive Committee—From International Bridge and Structural Iron Workers relative to jurisdictional dispute with Blacksmiths.

Referred to Secretary—From Milkers' Union relative to amalgamation with Milk Wagon Drivers.

Communication from Central Labor Council of Alameda County, in which they suggest a 3-day tie-up of all industries in order to hasten action on the cases of Ford and Suhr. Moved to communicate with Alameda Central Labor Council and suggest to them to raise \$500, within 60 days, to relieve the families of Ford and Suhr, and this Council would do likewise. Motion carried.

Referred to Joint Council of Teamsters—From Kern County Labor Council requesting copy of constitution of Ice Wagon Drivers' Union.

Referred to Brother Johnson—Statistical blank from American Association for Labor Legislation.

Request complied with—From Street Railway Employees No. 518 requesting leave of absence for Brother Sorgenfrey.

Communication from Machinists No. 68 and Machinists No. 33 protesting against delegates to conventions traveling on Southern Pacific lines. Moved to comply with request of Machinists and that a committee of three be appointed to visit convention of Hotel and Restaurant Employees on the matter. Chair appointed Brothers Flaherty, Bailey and Thorpe.

Resolutions were submitted from Gas and Water Workers' and Stationary Firemen's Unions relative to gas rates. Moved that the resolutions be taken up serially. Resolutions submitted by Gas and Water Workers' Union favored 80-cent gas rate. Moved that the resolutions be concurred in; amendment, that resolutions be filed. Amendment carried.

Resolutions submitted by Stationary Firemen favored a reduction in the gas rate. Moved that the resolutions be adopted; amendment, that the resolutions be filed. Amendment carried.

Report of Trustees—Trustees submitted financial report. Moved that same be printed in "Labor Clarion." Carried.

Reports of Unions—Cigar Makers, are reviving boycott on United Cigar Stores and M. A. Gunst.

Label Section—Minutes filed.

Report of Executive Committee—Committee recommends that the firm of H. F. Suhr be advised to conform to the rule that is in effect with Hackmen and Undertakers' Association regarding stations for funeral cars. Your committee recommends that Secretary be instructed to co-operate with State Federation of Labor in the matter of conditions existing at Mare Island Navy Yard. Report of committee concurred in.

Special Committees—Committee appointed to inspect label cards submitted report. Moved that report be read; lost. Moved to print in "Labor Clarion"; amended, to refer to editor; amendment to amendment, that it be read after communications at next meeting. Moved to reconsider former action relative to reading report; carried. Amendment to amendment carried.

List of organizations delinquent was read to Council. Delegates instructed to report back to unions.

Special Committee appointed to visit convention of Hotel and Restaurant Employees reported that they were not given privilege of floor, but were requested to appear before Executive Board.

New Business—Moved to appoint committee of five to devise ways and means to provide playground on lot owned by Council. Carried. Chair appointed Brothers Guth, Reardon, Rogers, Brouillet and Johnson.

Receipts—Garment Cutters, \$4; Machine Hands, \$4; Marine Firemen, \$80; Office Employees, \$12; Moving Picture Operators, \$8; Tailors No. 2, \$16; Milkers, \$8; Cigar Makers, \$16; Coopers, \$12; Mailers, \$8; Elevator Conductors, \$12; Stage Employees, \$8; Ice Wagon Drivers, \$8; Tailors No. 80, \$16; Marine Gasoline Engineers, \$12; Cracker Bakers' Auxiliary, \$12; Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters, \$4; Sail Makers, \$4; Boiler Makers No. 25, \$12; Rammermen, \$4; Bottle Caners, \$4; Label Section, \$6. Total receipts, \$270.00.

Expenses—Secretary, \$40; postage, \$10; "Chronicle," 75c; stenographers, \$51; Theodore Johnson, \$25; printing, R. I. Wisler, \$6.50; Plymire & Prader, Gunrey monument, \$200; Label Section, \$6; J. W. Spencer, trustee, \$10. Total expenses, \$349.25.

Council adjourned at 11:20.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

LABEL SECTION.

Minutes of Regular Meeting Held June 16, 1915.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. The Vice-president being absent Brother Desepte was elected to preside for the evening.

Roll Call of Officers—Vice-President Walden noted absent; excused.

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read after correcting that part where appeal was taken against the ruling of the chair, the previous minutes not showing clearly that the chair was sustained.

Credentials—From Laundry Wagon Drivers for Joseph A. Collins and M. F. O'Brien. Retail Clerks No. 432 for E. Hamman vice Joseph Lorke; Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410 for J. P. Griffin and M. E. Kirby. Stereotypers for J. F. Moran. Credentials received and delegates seated.

Communications—From Molders giving names of firms using their label; referred to Agitation committee. From Sign Painters No. 510, with the information that all letters (enamel, foil, etc.) stuck on windows are unfair to organized labor; delegates instructed to report back to their unions, and communication filed.

Bills—Postage, stationery, and expense, \$2.35;

printing 1,000 announcement cards, \$3.50; three signboard cards, \$1.50.

Reports of Unions—Hatters reported that they have signed an agreement with Lundstrom, and will send advertising cards at the earliest convenience. Retail Clerks reported that they will discontinue advertising stores but only their working cards, and that they are sending com-

S. N. WOOD & CO.

MARKET AND FOURTH STS., SAN FRANCISCO

Largest Coast Outfitters For MEN AND WOMEN

Safest and Most Satisfactory Place to Trade

VOTE AGAINST PROHIBITION!



DEMAND
PERSONAL LIBERTY
IN CHOOSING WHAT YOU
WILL DRINK

Ask for this Label when
purchasing Beer, Ale
or Porter,

As a guarantee that it
is Union Made

YOUR OPPORTUNITY to Do Good and Make the World Better

By insisting that your tailor place this label in your garment you help to abolish the sweat shop and child labor. You assist in decreasing the hours of labor and increase the wages



Labels are to be found within inside coat pocket, inside pocket of vest, and under the watch pocket in trousers.
UNION-MADE CUSTOM CLOTHES COST NO MORE

CAN'T BUST 'EM

OVERALLS & PANTS

UNION MADE

ARGONAUT SHIRTS

EAGLESON & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Union Label Shirts and Underwear

WE SELL

BELL BRAND UNION LABEL COLLARS AND CUFFS
HANSEN'S UNION LABEL GLOVES
UNION LABEL UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY
UNION LABEL GARTERS AND SUSPENDERS
UNION LABEL NECKWEAR AND ARMBANDS
UNION LABEL COOKS' AND WAITERS' SUPPLIES

1118 MARKET STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO

Also Los Angeles and Sacramento

mittees to visit all unions. Cigar Makers reported that they have cards advertising their label, for use of the Section. Janitors reported that they have placed a fine of \$25 on any of their members purchasing the Levi Strauss products. Beer Bottlers reported that any of their members being caught the second time purchasing non-union articles will be suspended. Bill Posters reported that the uniforms used by their members bear the union label.

Reports of Committees—Agitation committee reported that the repairing of the billboard on Sixteenth street next to the Labor Temple will cost about \$10 and instructed the Secretary to have the same repaired. Concurred in.

Trustees reported favorably on the bills, and same were ordered paid.

The committee appointed to call on S. N. Wood requesting him to remove the window display of Levi Strauss' products reported that the firm refused to take this display out of the window.

Nominations and Election—The following were elected, without opposition, for the ensuing term: President, W. G. Desepte; vice-president, May Cummings; secretary, E. Guth, financial secretary-treasurer, G. J. Plato; sergeant-at-arms, Joseph Boyce; trustee, T. J. Mahoney.

New Business—By motion, Secretary was instructed to have 1,000 attendance cards printed. Secretary was instructed to communicate with Unity Hosiery Company of Milwaukee, Wis., in regard to filling orders for label goods, and send copies to the Textile International Union and the Labor Council of Milwaukee. Motion to communicate with the Union Label Trades Department and the Garment Workers' International Union in regard to union labeled collars; carried. Motion that the Sergeant-at-Arms should receive \$3 per quarter for his services; carried. Motion to request the San Francisco Building Trades Council to make it a special order of business once a month for fifteen minutes to discuss the label, card and button, and permit two delegates of the Section to address the delegates on that evening; carried. Secretary was instructed to request the Geneva Waiters' Association, the Pacific Coast Waiters' Association and the Bartenders' Association to demand the Garment Workers' label when purchasing bar or waiters' coats; also to communicate with Marcus Rubin of Chicago, manufacturer of waiters' and bartenders' coats, to unionize his factory and use the union label. Motion that the Secretary investigate if the Tobacco Workers in San Francisco are allowed to use the label and communicate with the International in this regard.

Meeting adjourned at 10:10 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

E. GUTH, Secretary.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

San Francisco, Cal., June 18, 1915.

To the Officers and Delegates to the San Francisco Labor Council:

We, your Trustees, have examined the books and vouchers of the Financial Secretary-Treasurer for the months of February, March, April and May, and find them to be correct.

We would recommend that (in the future) before any money is donated, the Executive Committee consider same and the Financial Secretary-Treasurer be notified to appear before committee.

Fraternally yours,

J. W. SPENCER.

M. J. McGUIRE.

CHARLES S. CHILD.

Moved to print.

Recommendation concurred in.

RECEIPTS.

Dues\$6508 00
Affiliation Fees 10 00

Refunds	274 40
Label Section Dues.....	127 00
Stockton Fund	500 65
Bottle Caners	577 50
"Labor Clarion"	500 00
Schmidt and Caplan Fund.....	534 00

Total receipts\$9031 55

EXPENSES.

Salaries	\$2117 00
Printing and Stationery.....	124 35
Postage	117 70
Literature	122 40
Telephone and Telegrams.....	92 26
Donations	11 00
Label Section	126 00
Attorney McNutt	170 00
Hall Association	3428 00
Rent	344 50
Bottle Caners	577 50
Stockton Fund	1250 40
State Federation of Labor.....	6 00
Safe and Moving.....	170 00
Furniture and Carpets.....	368 40
Token to ex-President A. J. Gallagher..	65 00
R. R. fare, Legislative Agent T. Johnson	45 00
R. R. fare and sal. Legis. Agt. Brouillet	397 00
Adding Machine	100 00
Underwood Typewriter Co.....	35 00
Office expenses	56 05

Total expenses\$9723 56

RECAPITULATION.

On hand February 1, 1915.....\$2473 05
Receipts 9031 55

Total receipts\$11,504 60

Total expenses 9,723 56

On hand, June 1, 1915.....\$1,781 04

DO NOT BUY THESE.

San Francisco, Cal., June 15, 1915.

To the Central Labor Councils and Local Unions of California—Greeting:

Upon request of Garment Workers' Union No. 131, of San Francisco, the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor has formally endorsed the boycott placed against the firm of Levi Strauss & Company by the San Francisco Labor Council.

For years earnest endeavors have been made by the United Garment Workers of San Francisco to persuade Levi Strauss & Company to employ union men and women, and to operate their plant under fair conditions. However, all efforts at peaceful adjustments have failed. The concern in question still forces its employees to buy needles and belting, and pays such wages and rates for piecework as may be deemed "proper" by the management, thereby establishing an unfair and cutthroat competition with union factories. In addition the firm persists in handling goods manufactured in penal institutions.

Levi Strauss & Company's principal output is shirts and overalls for working people. Thus the working people have it within their power to show this concern that anti-union tactics do not encourage the patronage of those who toil.

The leading brand of overalls manufactured by Levi Strauss & Company are labeled "Koveralls."

The leading brands of shirts emanating from their factory are labeled "Sunset" and "L. S. & Co. Shirts."

But above all, remember that the Garment Workers' surest guarantee of living wages and fair conditions is the use of the union label of the United Garment Workers of America.

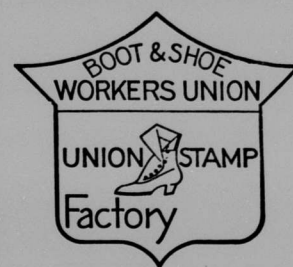
Fraternally,

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL CALIFORNIA
STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR,

D. P. Haggerty, President,

Paul Scharrenberg, Secretary-Treasurer.

Clarion Call to Men Who Labor



Buy your Shoes from the Store owned and controlled by members of Local 216, employed in the only Union Stamp Factory in the city.

BOOTS AND SHOES FOR MEN AND BOYS

OPEN TILL 8 P. M.
OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS

UNION LABEL SHOE CO.

2267 MISSION ST.

Bet. 18th and 19th



Demand the Union Label



On Your Printing, Bookbinding and Photo Engravings

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing it is not a Union Concern.

The German Savings and Loan Society

(The German Bank)

Savings Incorporated 1868 Commercial

526 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco

The following Branches for Receipt and Payment of Deposits Only:

MISSION BRANCH, S. E. Corner Mission and Twenty-first Streets
RICHMOND DISTRICT BRANCH, S. W. Cor. Clement and Seventh Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH, S. W. Cor. Haight and Belvedere Streets

DECEMBER 31ST, 1914.

Assets	\$58,584,596.93
Deposits	55,676,513.19
Reserve and Contingent Funds	1,908,083.74
Employees' Pension Fund	188,521.05
Number of Depositors	66,442

Office Hours—10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 6 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. for receipt of deposits only.

For the 6 months ending December 31st, 1914, a dividend to depositors of 4 per cent per annum was declared.

It's a go--boys--I'll set 'em up to

Old Gilt Edge Whiskey

Rye

Bourbon



SEE that the BARTENDER who waits on you wears one of these Buttons for the Current Month.

Allied Printing Trades Council

525 MARKET STREET, ROOM 703.
FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.
Telephone Douglas 3178.



June, 1915

LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

- *Linotype Machines.
**Intertype Machines.
†Monotype Machines.
‡Simplex Machines.
- (34) Art Printery.....410 Fourteenth
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight
(48) Baldwin & McKay.....166 Valencia
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co.....1122-1124 Mission
(82) Baumann Printing Co.....120 Church
(73) *Belcher & Phillips.....515 Howard
(14) Ben Franklin Press.....140 Second
(196) Borgel & Downie.....718 Mission
(69) Brower & Co., Marcus.....346 Sansome
(3) *Brunt, Walter N.....880 Mission
(4) Buckley & Curtin.....739 Market
(220) Calendar Press.....942 Market
(176) *California Press.....340 Sansome
(71) Canessa Printing Co.....708 Montgomery
(79) Castagno, Bright & Gold.....440 Sansome
(87) Chase & Rae.....1246 Castro
(39) Collins, C. J.....3358 Twenty-second
(22) Colonial Press.....516 Mission
(179) *Donaldson Publishing Co.....568 Clay
(18) Eagle Printing Company.....4319 Twenty-third
(46) Eastman & Co.....220 Kearny
(54) Elite Printing Co.....897 Valencia
(62) Eureka Press, Inc.....440 Sansome
(101) Francis-Valentine Co.....777 Mission
(203) *Franklin Linotype Co.....509 Sansome
(92) Garrad, Geo. P.....268 Market
(75) Gille Co.....2257 Mission
(17) Golden State Printing Co.....42 Second
(140) Goodwin Printing Co.....1757 Mission
(190) Griffith, E. B.....545 Valencia
(5) Guedet Printing Co.....3 Hardie Place
(58) *Gutstadt-Monahan.....311 Battery
(27) Hall-Kohnke Co.....20 Silver
(127) *Halle, R. H.....261 Bush
(20) Hancock Bros.....47-49 Jessie
(158) Hansen Printing Co.....259 Natoma
(60) *Hinton, W. M.....641 Stevenson
(216) Hughes Press.....2040 Polk
(168) **Lanson & Lauray.....534 Jackson
(227) Lasky, I.....1203 Fillmore
(108) Levison Printing Co.....1540 California
(45) Liss, H. C.....2305 Mariposa
(135) Lynch, J. T.....3388 Nineteenth
(23) Majestic Press.....315 Hayes
(175) Marnell & Co.....77 Fourth
(37) Marshall, J. C.....48 Third
(95) *Martin Linotype Co.....215 Leidesdorff
(68) Mitchell & Goodman.....362 Clay
(206) **Moir Printing Company.....509 Sansome
(24) Morris & Sheridan Co.....343 Front
(96) McClinton, M. G. & Co.....445 Sacramento
(72) McCracken Printing Co.....806 Laguna
(80) McLean, A. A.....218 Ellis
(55) McNeil Bros.....928 Fillmore
(91) McNicoll, John R.....215 Leidesdorff
(117) Mullany & Co., George.....2107 Howard
(208) *Neubarth & Co., J. J.....509 Sansome
(43) Nevin, C. W.....154 Fifth
(187) *Pacific Ptg. Co.....88 First
(59) Pacific Heights Printery.....2484 Sacramento
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co.....753 Market
(143) Progress Printing Co.....228 Sixth
(64) Richmond Banner, The.....320 Sixth Ave
(32) *Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary
(61) *Rincon Pub. Co.....643 Stevenson
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission
(218) Rossi, S. J.....517 Columbus Ave.
(30) Sanders Printing Co.....443 Pine
(145) †S. F. Newspaper Union.....818 Mission
(152) South City Printing Co.....South San Francisco
(6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....509 Sansome
(15) Simplex System Co.....136 Pine
(125) *Shanley Co., The.....147-151 Minna
(52) *Stacks & Peterson.....1886 Mission
(29) Standard Printing Co.....324 Clay
(83) Samuel, Wm.....16 Larkin
(88) Stewart Printing Co.....312 Chronicle Building
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co.....1212 Turk
(63) *Telegraph Press.....69 Turk
(31) Tuley & St. John.....363 Clay
(177) United Presbyterian Press.....1074 Guerrero
(138) Wagner Printing Co.....N. E. cor. 6th & Jessie
(35) Wale Printing Co.....883 Market
(38) *West Coast Publishing Co.....30 Sharon
(36) West End Press.....2385 California
(106) Wilcox & Co.....320 First
(44) *Williams Printing Co.....348A Sansome
(51) Widup, Ernest F.....1133 Mission
(76) Wobbers, Inc.....774 Market
(112) Wolff, Louis A.....64 Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS.

- (123) Barry, Edward & Co.....215 Leidesdorff
(222) Doyle, Edward J.....340 Sansome
(224) Foster & Futernick Company.....560 Mission
(233) Gee & Son, R. S.....523 Clay
(231) Haule, A. L. Bindery Co.....509 Sansome
(225) Hogan, John F. Co.....343 Front
(108) Levison Printing Co.....1540 California
(175) Marnell, William & Co.....77 Fourth
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co.....251-253 Bush
(130) McIntyre, John B.....523-531 Clay
(81) Pernau Publishing Co.....751 Market
(223) Rotermundt, Hugo L.....545-547 Mission
(200) Slater, John A.....147-151 Minna
(132) Thumler & Rutherford.....117 Grant Ave.
(133) Webster, Fred.....Ecker and Stevenson

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

- (161) Occidental Supply Co.....580 Howard

GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSSEERS.

- (232) Torbet, P.....69 City Hall Ave.

LITHOGRAPHERS.

- (230) Acme Lithograph Co.....S. E. Cor. Front and Commercial
(235) Mitchell Post Card Co.....3363 Army
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission
(229) Halpin Lithograph Co.....440 Sansome

MAILERS.

- (219) Rightway Mailing Agency.....880 Mission

NEWSPAPERS.

- (126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight
(139) *Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.....340 Sansome
(8) *Bulletin.....767 Market
(121) *California Demokrat.....Cor. Annie and Jessie
(11) *Call and Post, The.....New Montg'my & Jessie
(40) *Chronicle.....Chronicle Building
(123) *L'Italia Daily News.....118 Columbus Ave.
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal.....59 Clay
(25) *Daily News.....340 Ninth
(94) *Journal of Commerce.....Cor. Annie and Jessie
(21) Labor Clarion.....Sixteenth and Capp
(141) *La Voce del Popolo.....641 Stevenson
(57) *Leader, The.....643 Stevenson
(149) North Beach Record.....453 Columbus Ave.
(144) Organized Labor.....1122 Mission
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....423 Sacramento
(61) *Recorder, The.....643 Stevenson
(32) *Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary
(7) *Star, The.....1122-1124 Mission

PRESSWORK.

- (134) Independent Press Room.....348A Sansome
(103) Lyons, J. F.....330 Jackson
(122) Periodical Press Room.....509 Sansome

RUBBER STAMPS.

- (83) Samuel, Wm.....16 Larkin

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

- (201) Bingley Photo-Engraving Co.....573 Mission
(205) Brown, Wm., Engraving Co.....109 New Montgomery
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....53 Third
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.....563 Clay
(202) Congdon Process Engraver.....311 Battery
(209) Franklin Photo Eng. Co.....118 Columbus Ave.
(198) San Francisco Engraving Co.....48 Third
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving.....343 Front
(207) Western Process Engraving Co.....76 Second

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

- (210) Martin, W. W.....317 Front

UNION PHOTO-ENGRAVING FIRMS.

Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:

- San Jose Engraving Co.....32 Lightston St., San Jose
Sutter Photo-Engr. Co.....319 Sixth St., Sacramento
Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co.....826 Webster St., Oakland
Stockton Photo-Engr. Co.....327 E. Weber St., Stockton

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

- American Tobacco Company.
Bekins Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
Lastufka Bros., harness makers, 1059 Market.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Philharmonic Circola Italian Band.
San Francisco "Examiner."
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk.
Southern Pacific Company.
The Graff Construction Co., Richmond, Cal.
United Cigar Stores.
Victoria Cafeteria, 133 Powell.
White Lunch Cafeteria.
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

Typographical Topics

Winfield Scott, for many years employed on the "Evening Bulletin," left last Saturday for Reno, Nevada, where he has accepted a position as machinist-operator on the "Nevada State Journal."

The regular meeting of the union for June will be held in Convention Hall, Labor Temple building, Sixteenth and Capp streets, on next Sunday afternoon, June 27th. The convention reception committee will make a full report of its transactions to date. Included in its recommendations will be a suggestion that Thursday, August 5th, International Typographical Union day, be made a holiday by the union, with the co-operation of the employing printers. Many distinguished members of the International Typographical Union, including its executive council, will be in San Francisco on that date. It is expected that Oakland Typographical Union and the Mailers' Union will accept the invitation of No. 21 to participate in the ceremonies.

Frank "Kid" Wandress, of the "Call" chapel, left Wednesday evening for a three weeks' outing in the vicinity of Tuscan Springs, Cal.

Robert H. Curl, for more than twenty years secretary of Cincinnati (Ohio) Typographical Union, has retired from office because of advanced years. Cincinnati Union, as a mark of appreciation, has placed Mr. Curl on pension for the balance of his days. The allowance made, together with the I. T. U. pension, will make it possible for Mr. Curl to live in comfort.

The vacation spirit among the employees of the "Chronicle" composing room is more than usually active at present. Chairman Dan Shannon, accompanied by his wife, are enjoying a two weeks' outing in the mountains; Jesse Morse has gone to Portland, Ore., for his annual outing; L. J. Muir, Jos. M. O'Brien, Guy E. Swan and Thos. F. Hearn are enjoying vacations in various parts of the State. H. T. Winters is summing on his ranch at Dos Rios, Mendocino County.

"Hal" Smith, formerly employed on the "Daily News" of this city, but more recently of Los Angeles, was a visitor during the week.

Miss Sadie Peffley of the State Printing Office at Sacramento, who has been enjoying a brief vacation in Southern California, was a visitor in San Francisco during the week.

J. J. Galvin has received the following news from the Home at Colorado Springs: "Summer is with us at last; yesterday and today have been very pleasant, but last Sunday afternoon we actually had a snowstorm, and up in the vicinity of the Woodman's Sanitarium it snowed most of the day. And on the Moffit road, near Denver, an excursion train was stalled by snow so bad that they had to use a snow plow to dig it out. But for all that the lawns, alfalfa field and other growing things are looking pretty good and if we don't have a hailstorm things will come out all right yet. Monday morning last Mrs. Daley and her daughter, Cecelia, left for a month's visit to Syracuse, and on Sunday evening Fink's orchestra gave us a fine complimentary concert. It was one of the best we have had for some time. Ed. McLaughlin died a couple of weeks ago and was buried from St. Mary's Church."

MAN JAMMED IN A JIT

Carried \$3000 Accident Insurance. Was paid \$30 a week while laid up. Policy would have paid \$6000 if he'd been killed or lost two legs, two arms or eyesight. Half as much for one limb. This applies to all public conveyances. Ordinary accidents \$3000 and \$15 a week. Cost? \$15 a year. Can't afford to do without it? Course not. Davie has written lots of 'em; sees that you get your money promptly. 1122 Mission. Tel. Park 6380.

Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 P. M. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets, Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7.30 P. M. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursdays at 7.30 P. M. Label Committee meets at headquarters first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislation Committee meets at call of chairman. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 P. M. Headquarters phone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 3d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.
Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 4th Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2.30, other Mondays in evening, K. of P. Hall, McCoppin and Valencia.
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, secretary.
Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, 177 Capp.
Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Building, Fifteenth and Mission.
Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Boiler Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Boiler Makers No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Boiler Makers No. 410—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Book Binders No. 31—Meet 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, W. C. Booth, Business Agent, Underwood Building, 525 Market.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Shoe Workers' Hall, 24th and Howard.
Bottle Caners—Meet 3d Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brass and Chandler Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.
Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 3d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Avenue, S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall, J. J. Kane, Secretary, 112 Collingwood.
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 338 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights; headquarters, 83 Sixth.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.
Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meets 1st Tuesday, Pacific Bldg.; headquarters, 718 Pacific Bldg.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas and Water Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; hours, 10 to 11 A. M.

Hatters—James Daisey, 1126 Market.

Holisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Horseshoers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Housemiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2d Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mailers—Meet 4th Monday, Underwood Building, 525 Market.
Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Workers No. 41—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders—Meet Tuesdays, 58 Commercial.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Milkers—Meet 1st Tuesdays at 2 p. m., and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at Labor Temple; headquarters Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mold Makers No. 66—Meet 1st Thursday, Roesch Building.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights at headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Temple, headquarters, 557 Clay.
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Rammermen—Meet 2nd Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., K. of C. Hall.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., K. of P. Hall.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., 74 Folsom.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Bldg., 59 Clay.
Shall Makers—Meet Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 2nd Fridays, Roesch Bldg.
Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Friday, 177 Capp.
Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovelmen Dist. No. 4—Meet Wednesdays, 215 Hewes Bldg.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2d Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Street Railway Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sugar Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Potrero Hall, Eighteenth and Texas.
Switchmen's Union No. 197—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 2876 24th.
Tailors (Journymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Tailors No. 400—Meet 3d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, 240 Golden Gate Ave.
Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Typographical No. 21—Meets last Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Room 701, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.
Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 Seventeenth.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Upholsterers—Meet Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Waiters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2.30 p. m., other Wednesday evenings, at headquarters, 14 Seventh.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 149 Mason.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Ladies' Auxiliary to Label Section—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

Notes in Union Life

During the past week the following members of San Francisco unions have passed away: Walter Veyhle of the millmen, Theodore Trautner of the stereotypers, George R. Dowse of the waiters, William T. Eisenfeldt and Abraham Wise of the musicians, and John J. Murphy of the marine engineers.

During the week the Bartenders' Union paid \$45 in sick benefits.

Sheet Metal Workers' Union No. 104 has gone on record in favor of a six-hour day in the building industry.

A campaign of organization among employees of downtown cafes and ocean beach resorts is planned by the local joint executive board of the culinary crafts of San Francisco, with the assistance of the Labor Council. It is proposed to try and eliminate all Asiatic employees in cafes, restaurants, hotels and saloons. This was determined upon at a meeting of the board last evening, when Secretary O'Connell of the Labor Council pledged his support to the culinary workers.

In a communication to affiliated unions, the Labor Council, through Secretary John A. O'Connell, urges that the organized workers participate in the "peace pageant" and Thanksgiving of Peace celebration planned for Fourth of July by the Citizens' Committee, appointed by Mayor James Rolph, Jr. From the Citizens' Committee comes the suggestion that the membership of the various unions don uniforms typical of the crafts or industries in which they are engaged. However, if this is not feasible or does not meet with the approval of the unions, it is urged that they turn out their full membership and march in the labor division of the "peace pageant."

ZEEHANDELAAR'S LETTER.

On the basis of sensational new evidence purporting to prove bitter prejudice on the part of the Grand Jury which indicted M. A. Schmidt and David Caplan, now awaiting trial for murder in connection with the "Times" explosion, the attorneys for Schmidt and Caplan have filed a notice of a renewed motion to set aside the indictment.

The main feature of the new evidence is a letter which has come into the hands of the defense since their former motion was denied. The letter is signed by F. J. Zeehandelaar, secretary of the Los Angeles Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, and addressed to Attorney Earl Rogers, counsel for the "M. and M." The letter discusses ten of the prospective Grand Jurymen and puts the seal of "M. and M." approval upon each.

"Earl Rogers, Esq., Los Angeles, Cal.

"Dear Sir—Replying to your inquiry of today, regarding standing of some of the grand jurymen to be selected tomorrow, will state:

"F. S. Hughes, 323 West Twenty-third street, personal friend of mine; absolutely with us; E. H. Greppin, manager Blake, Moffitt & Towne, former director in this association, O. K.; J. E. Carr, former partner of W. D. Stephens, but believe him to be on our side; E. J. Vawter, Santa Monica, politician, but believe him to be on our side; H. H. Maberry, Alhambra, personal friend of mine, absolutely O. K.; John Blosser, supposed to be John Blosser, proprietor of Steam Carpet Cleaning Works, think he is all right; L. J. C. Spruance, O. K.; E. A. Forrester, strong anti-union; Charles A. Wier, one of our strongest admirers; H. J. Whitley, O. K.

"I have no acquaintance with any of the other names drawn for jury duty.

"Yours truly,

"F. J. ZEEHANDELAAR,

"Secretary."

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FOR MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN—Shoes for every occasion—the GREATEST VARIETY—THE BEST QUALITY at THE LOWEST PRICES.

For the past 34 years we have catered to the UNION TRADE, and ours is the only store where

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ESTABLISHED 1881
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Francisco's
Union
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Store

Personal and Local

At the last meeting of the Milkers' Union the proposition providing for amalgamation with the Milk Wagon Drivers was defeated.

Cigarmakers' Union No. 228 has elected the following officers and delegates: President, Fred Westcott; Vice-President, Emile Guth; Financial Secretary, Henry Ibanez; Treasurer, Chas. Gleisner; Sergeant-at-Arms, C. Simons; Trustee, H. Korbel; Finance Committee, H. Lichtenstein; Executive Board, C. Cruz, P. Waxstock, P. Apel, C. Ramsey; Delegates to San Francisco Labor Council, Emile Guth, R. Ricker, J. Hollaran, R. McDonald. An agitation committee of ten was appointed to campaign for the union label.

The Label Section of the San Francisco Labor Council has elected the following officers: W. G. Desepte, President; May Cummings, Vice-President; E. Guth, Secretary; G. J. Plato, Financial Secretary-Treasurer; Joseph Boyse, Sergeant-at-Arms; T. J. Mahoney, Trustee.

Steamfitters' Union No. 590 has elected these officers and delegates: President, A. Runstrom; Vice-President, A. Gillett; Recording Secretary, and Business Agent, D. W. Welsh; Financial Secretary, Charles Rehn; Treasurer, T. A. Dalgren; Guard, F. Sweitzer; Finance Committee, M. J. Murray, J. Bliss, H. Hellquist; Delegates to Labor Council, T. A. Reardon, John Ward; to Iron Trades Council, T. A. Reardon, T. J. Shaughnessy, A. G. Atwood, J. J. Kenny, J. Megarr; to Water Front Federation, D. W. Welsh, J. Bliss; to Bay District Council, D. W. Welsh, A. Ronstrom, T. A. Dahlgren; Executive Board, A. Hellquist, J. Apte, M. Cottrell, F. Sweitzer, E. Manville, G. Springer; Examining Board, A. J. Snircich, E. B. Lager, T. J. Shaughnessy, M. Cottrell, Harry Webber.

Metal Polishers' Union No. 128 has elected these officers: President, Thomas Brodie; Vice-President, Clayton Glass; Treasurer, Wm. Greenberg; Recording Secretary, F. O. Smith; Financial Secretary, John De Martini; Guardian, Edward Hodgkinson; Trustees, Joseph Carroll, William Powers and Clayton Glass; Delegates to Labor Council, Joseph Carroll and Clayton Glass.

The California State Federation of Labor has advised the Garment Workers' Union and the Labor Council that it will do all in its power to aid in unionizing the firm of Levi Strauss, makers of "Koveralls" working shirts, jumpers and overalls.

Office Employees' Association of San Francisco has indorsed resolutions urging that steps be taken to prevent the United States being drawn into the European war. Resolutions were also adopted protesting against the conviction of John R. Lawson, union miner of Colorado, who was given a life sentence for alleged murder committed during the miners' strike in that State.

Miss Minnie Andrews, member of the Waitresses' Union of this city, has been appointed general organizer for the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America and assigned to duty in Los Angeles and vicinity, where she will immediately begin a campaign of organization among women employed in hotels, restaurants and cafes. The appointment was made by the general executive board of the international union in response to a resolution adopted by the convention last week calling for the appointment of women organizers and a special campaign of organization among women employed in the culinary crafts.

"The public should beware of a certain individual who has evolved a new method to separate the public from the elusive dollar," says Paul Scharrenberg, secretary-treasurer of the California State Federation of Labor. "It consists in peddling an imposing letter-head of the 'Grand International Brotherhood of Railroad and Steamship Employees of America' among business men and inviting them to subscribe to the entertainment of delegates to the before-mentioned organization's convention. There is no such organization, but, of course, that does not matter as long as the solicitor has a glib tongue and imposing credentials. Business men should beware."

AMERICANIZATION DAY.

With the object in view of making immigrants and naturalized citizens feel at home, and for the purpose of fostering a spirit of patriotism and loyalty in the hearts of the new citizens and immigrants for the land of their adoption, a nation-wide movement has been inaugurated for the dedication of the coming Fourth of July as "Americanization Day."

Co-operating with the National Americanization Day Committee, the Commission of Immigration and Housing of California is arranging for the observance of "Americanization Day" on the Fourth of July in every town and city of California.

From the State Commission comes the suggestion that in each town and city in the State special provision be made in the Fourth of July program for participation by the new citizens and immigrants, to the end that they may be made to feel that they have a part in the celebration of American independence.

It is proposed by the Commission of Immigration and Housing that the Fourth of July committees in the various towns and cities of the State issue special invitations to the immigrants, particularly the naturalized citizens, to participate in the celebration of Independence Day, and that a part of the program be arranged for their special benefit. It is suggested that the program include speeches by leading citizens and some of the immigrants on the duties of America to the immigrant and the immigrant to America. It is also suggested that each immigrant naturalized during the past year be presented with a small American flag and also a seal button of the city with the word "Citizen" upon it; this presentation to be followed by the unfurling of the American flag, the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner," and the reciting of the "Pledge of Allegiance" by the new citizens assembled.


The Commission of Immigration and Housing of California will gladly render any assistance possible in making the "Americanization Day" celebration a success in California. To this end those interested are invited to get in touch with the commission, which has its headquarters at 525 Market street, San Francisco.

MOST BEAUTIFUL GIRL.

Of the sixty-one beauties who invaded San Francisco last week, perhaps the most beautiful is Miss Ruth Purcell of Washington, D. C. The native city of each had declared its girl was the most beautiful that the sun ever shone upon, but Miss Ruth Purcell everywhere was pronounced the beauty of beauties.

This news is doubly pleasing to organized labor as Miss Purcell is a stenographer in the offices of the American Federation of Labor at Washington.

**Patronize
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